

WILD WEST

Western history continues with the establishment and development of the modern nations of Europe, and, more recently, with the establishment and development of the United States and Canada, which originally were Western outposts in what was then called the New World. The West, in the present article and in terms of Western culture itself, does not mean the current governments of Europe and the United States, for these modern governments, and their social, economic and political policies, are in many ways a contradiction of the true ethos, the true culture, of the West. What is Western Culture? The primary and distinguishing features of genuine Western culture are the ideal of honour, the free giving of allegiance, the concept of duty to the folk and to Nature, and the quest for excellence, reason and discovery.

These features are evident, for example, in the ethos of Ancient Greece, especially in works such as Homer's *Odyssey*: Odysseus embodied everything that the ancient Greeks, from the time of Homer to the time of Sophocles and beyond, admired and sought to emulate. Fundamentally, Odysseus was the archetypal or ideal Greek man - proud, strong (both physically and in character), forthright, independent, war-loving, skilled in combat, cunning, inventive and capable of being, if necessary, ruthless with his enemies. This man had an instinctive and healthy respect for the gods and Fate. He was a warrior who considered it natural and necessary to carry a weapon, and who also considered it was his responsibility, and his alone, to defend himself, his family and his kin. It was such individuals who created, and maintained over many centuries, the Greek civilization - a civilization which, until recently, has remained the inspiration for generation after generation of Europeans. (Introduction to Homer's *Odyssey*, translated by D. Myatt.) True Western culture - like Greek culture itself - was and is a balance

between our questing honourable warrior nature and our desire to know and understand things and the world through reason. When we are true to our heritage and ethos, we are, as Sophocles said, thinking warriors. For the sake of clarity, and especially to distinguish between genuine Western culture and the materialistic consumer 'culture' which now dominates the West, genuine Western culture will henceforth be referred to as Aryan culture, and those indigenous peoples of the West will be referred to as Aryans. The West has several problems to understand and solve: 1) The problem of loss of Aryan identity among Aryan peoples, partly caused by the spread of the consumer-capitalist ethos and ethic which is anathema to true Western culture; 2) The problem of the continued immigration of other, non-Western, peoples; 3) The problem of the exploitation of Nature caused by the continuing economic development of Western nations; 4) The problem of the dishonourable, inhuman, tyranny created by and maintained by the large modern States which dominate the Western world.

The Problem of Aryan Identity has arisen from a decline in true Western culture and its replacement with the ethos and the ethic of consumer-capitalism with its egotistical materialism. The so-called culture that now dominates the West is a commercialized, mass culture promoted by vested commercial and political interests with their own commercial and political agendas and abstract ideas, all of which are contrary to the Aryan ethos of honour, of the free giving of allegiance, duty to the folk and to Nature, and the quest for excellence, reason and discovery.

Н.А. Челноковой УрГУ, Т.А. Кемерова

ГОУ ВПО «Уральский государственный университет имени А.М. Горького»

Факультет искусствоведения и культурологии

Специальность «культурология» 2 курс

Научный руководитель: доцент, кандидат философских наук Т.А. Кемерова
г. Екатеринбург

СПОСОБЫ ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ ИНДИВИДУАЛЬНОГО И